

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,  
INDIA, AFRICA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPORTS.  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
**HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,**  
with which is incorporated the  
**CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.**  
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12  
per annum. Postage to any part of  
the World, \$2.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE  
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE  
FOR 1907.

Complete Edition - \$10.  
Small ..... 6.00  
Orders may be sent to the  
Hongkong Daily Press Office and  
to the Local Booksellers

No. 15,446. 號六十四百四千五萬一第一日一十月九三十三緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17TH, 1907 四拜禮 號七十年十月七零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.



WATSON'S  
HYGIENOL  
A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT  
AND GERMICIDE.  
CHEAP HARMLESS, EFFECTIVE  
Per Pint ..... 50 cents  
Gallon ..... \$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO..  
LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
a1003

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY  
PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per cask ex Factory.  
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.00 per bag ex Factory.  
SHewan. TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. a1046

AUTOMATIC BROWNING  
POCKET PISTOLS.  
CALIBRE 7.65 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
SIEMSSSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. a1046

AUTOMATIC MAUSER  
PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
CARLOWITZ & CO. Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. a1046

A. LING & CO..  
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
(Next to Messrs. KUHN & KOMOR).

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS  
STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description  
in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. a1046

A. TACK & CO..  
26, DE VEXE ROAD, CENTRAL.  
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST  
PHOTO SUPPLIES

IN THE COLONY  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING  
UNDETAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. a1047

KUHN & KOMOR'S  
ART CURIOS STORE

will be RE-OPENED on the 7th inst. at  
No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD (under  
Cornwall Hotel) and

A CLEARANCE SALE  
At greatly REDUCED PRICES will be  
held to the end of this month.  
Inspection cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. a1046

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS, 4.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.,  
every 1 hour.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.30 a.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS at 4.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to

11.15 p.m., every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-

pany's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux  
Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. a107

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF SPORTING GOODS.

CRICKET BATS from \$6.00 each.  
BALLS 90 cents each.

STUMPS, LEG GUARDS, GLOVES, ETC.

TENNIS RACKETS from \$10.00 each.  
BALLS per doz. \$9.00

POSTS, NETS, COURTMARKERS, ETC.

HOCKEY STICKS from \$2.75 each.  
BALLS 90 cents each.

LAWN BOWLS, QUOITS, CROQUET.

FOOTBALL RUGBY \$5.00 each.

SANDOW'S DEVELOPERS AND DUMB BELLS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. 33

BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

PEDDER STREET—Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL.

LETTS DIARIES, 1908. Practical Shipbuilding, by Holmes, 2 Volumes; with Diagrams and Illustrations \$30.00

Accounting and Banking, by A. Nixon 7.00

The Royal Scottish Academy, Special Number of "The Studio" 3.50

Through Town and Jungle—14,000 Miles Awhell among the Temples and People of the Indian Plains, by W. Hunter Workman 10.00

Rope Making, by W. Hunter Workman 1.50

Father Pink, by Wilson Barrett 1.50

The Monk's Treasure, by Geo. Horton 1.50

The Lode Star, by Max Pemberton 1.50

The Nation's Best Pictures—A Selection from the finest modern Paintings in the Public Galleries of Great Britain reproduced in Colour, 24 Parts \$12.00

Leopold Shakespeare 2.50

Little Folks Volume 2.50

The Bridge Winner 70

Bal's Story of the Heavens 7.00

A NEW STOCK OF CHEAP NOVELS 35 Cents Each or 3 for \$1. A.B.C. Code; 5th edition.

NEW STOCK: AMERICAN SQUEEZER, PLAYING CARDS, TYPEWRITER RIBBONS for all Machines. a32

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

(MITSUI & CO.)

IMPORT EXPORT AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
HONGKONG BRANCH: PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, Ice House Street.  
M. KOBAYASHI, Manager.

HEAD OFFICE—I. SUBUACHO, TOKYO.

OTHER BRANCHES:

London, New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Bangkok, Singapore, Bangkok, Sourabaya, Manila, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Tsinling, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Nankin, Tairen, Ningpo, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokohama, Nagoya, Quara, Kobe, Kure, Maizuru, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kochi, Shimonoseki, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Sapporo, Taipeh, Tainan; &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Mint and Arsenals; the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies; Industrial Works; and Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines and

SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotane, Hokoku, Kurodo, Kanada, Mameda, Ohtsuji, Ohnozu, Sasahara, Tsurubara, Yosho, Yumokihara, and other Coals.

IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Piece Goods, Copper, Silver, Tin, Lead and other Metals, Railway Materials, Acid, Camphor, Flour, Ocreas, Mancur, Rice, Opium, Jangcas, Mushrooms, Sugar, Wax, Vermicelli, Sulphur, Hemp, Beer, Cement, Cigarettes, Matches, Paper, Bids, Leather, Belts, Teak & other Timber etc.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OR

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

ESTABLISHED 1815.

Per Case.

BRANDY ★ ★ ★ \$21.50

" ★ ★ ★ 19.00

" ★ ★ 16.00

WHISKY, PALL MALL 19.00

JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND 12.00

C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND 10.00

PORT WINE, INVALIDS 19.00

DOURO 13.00

SHERRY, AMOROSO 19.00

LA TORRE 15.25

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. 40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSSSEN & CO.  
HONGKONG AGENTS.

COTTAM & CO., LTD.,

GENTLEMAN'S TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

SUMMER SALE FOR 10 DAYS ONLY

TO MAKE ROOM FOR WINTER STOCK.

EVERYTHING REQUISITE FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1907.

a1670

PHOTO SUPPLIES.

LONG HING & CO.  
17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

FRESH STOCKS OF

KODAK FILMS. II FORD PLATES AND PAPERS. AND PHOTO GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PRICES OF FILMS HAVE BEEN REDUCED.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALTY.

a1018

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF KELLY & WALSH LTD.

"FAT" HIS OWN TALE, BY HIS OWN SELF	30.75	Exterritoriality. The Law relating to Consular Jurisdiction and to Residence in Oriental Countries, by Sir Francis Pigott.
Ruth, A Poem, by R.M. ....	7.00	Private Ordinance of Hongkong with Introduction, Notes and an Index arranged, by J. W. Lee Jones.
Lu Sing and Other Stories, by D. B. C. Pidgin Inglis Tai's and Others, Printed and Drawn, by F. W. I. Arey, R.N.	3.00	Chineses, Chinese Poetry and Poets, by J. Dyer Ball.
"Wayes that are Dark" Some Chapters on Chinese Etiquette and Social Procedure, by W. Gilbert Walke	1.50	"Ways that are Dark" Some Chapters on Chinese Etiquette and Social Procedure, by W. Gilbert Walke.
Europa, A Tale of Shanghai Life, by William A. Rivers	3.00	Eurasia, A Tale of Shanghai Life, by William A. Rivers.
It Happened in Japan, by Baroness Alice d'Anthan	2.00	It Happened in Japan, by Baroness Alice d'Anthan.
Formosa		

## INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS,  
BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS  
EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

DEPOT FOR  
THE FINE PRODUCTS OF  
BURROUGHS WELLCOME

&amp; CO., LONDON.

TABLOID BRAND PRODUCTS.  
SOLOID BRAND PRODUCTS.  
KEPLER MALT EXTRACT.  
KEPLER'S SOLUTION OF COD LIVER  
OIL IN MALT EXTRACT.

BEEF AND IRON WINE (B.W. & CO.)  
DAERTRING LANOLINE PREPARA-  
TIONS.

HAZELINE, "HAZELINE CREAM"  
HAZELINE SNOW," &c., &c., &c.  
TABLOID MEDICINE CHESTS, AND  
POCKET MEDICINE CASES.

The Fine Products of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., are prescribed by leading Physicians all over the World.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 17th October, 1907.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news column  
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to THE EDITOR, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Codes: A.B.C. 6th Ed. Lieber. P.O. Box: 34. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIEUX ROUTES. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 17TH, 1907.

"The entire superstructure of the Government of this Colony is glaringly faulty . . . and its acts arbitrary, disreputable, and unjust." That is what we had to say half a hundred years ago, in the way of duty; but nowadays, fortunately, things are not so bad, and we can manage to retain a quite Waltonian love for the official worn even while we may be impaling it. Evidently up Battery Path, as in China, the spirit of reform is awaking. It cannot be said to be quite awake yet, for there can be no question of granting the petition of thirteen years ago, that the official members of the Legislative Council shall be allowed to speak and vote as they please. China is like to have a really representative system of Government before Hongkong, where the conditions are admittedly unfavourable for it. The letter of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, read at the meeting of the Sanitary Board, is, as reported, a trifle ambiguous. At first we were undecided as to its significance, and somewhat inclined to consider it petty. Indeed, its first effect was merely to recall the story of the builder's foreman, who called up to enquire how many men were on the scaffolding. Being told that there were three, he bawled, "Then half of ye come down." The Hon. Mr. MAY set the PRESIDENT a similar problem when he instructed him to seat the ex-officio and

representative members of the Sanitary Board alternately. It wasn't possible, so Dr. ATKINSON thought out a practical compromise. But seriously, what does the arrangement import? Is it a recognition of the fact that the official vote is top-heavy, and an attempt merely to disguise the fact? Is the splitting up of the bureaucratic phalanx equivalent to the covering of treacle over the brimstone, to make less evident to the strenuous representatives of the electors the fact that they must take their medicine just the same? Or does it mean a little more than that? In 1894 the people of Hongkong petitioned Parliament for an amendment of the constitution of the Crown Colony of Hongkong. They had grown weary of kicking against the pricks, and yearned for a "really effective voice in the management of their affairs, external and internal." They also asked for "perfect freedom of debate for the Official Members, with power to vote according to their conscientious convictions without being called to account or endangered in their positions by their votes." For very convincing reasons, which there is no present occasion to recapitulate, the petition was refused. We need only quote the answer relating to official speeches and votes. "Only one answer can be given to it," replied Lord RIPPON, the Secretary of State, and that was "that the paid servants of the Government cannot be left free to oppose the Government. I should be surprised to learn that the Officials themselves wished to be given this freedom. It is in fact not peculiar to the Crown Colony system; it is of the essence of all administration that the paid supporters or components of a government should either vote for and when necessary speak for the settled policy of the government or else resign their places." Then what, we ask again, does this letter of the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the Sanitary Board import? Does it mean that the public officers who are members of the Board are free to vote as they please on any matters that come before them? If it does, it is a very thin sop for a hungry Cerberus. For even if they did vote with the unofficials, the Government could always veto the Board's decision; but beyond that, the COLONIAL SECRETARY's reminder of their alleged right—a right denied to them on the Legislative Council—does not change the situation. No authoritative machinery could induce such fearless voting and speaking, because "an official voting against the Governor would probably not consider himself any more secure for a governmental declaration that he was allowed freedom of speech. His promotion or his leave might be stopped, or his social relations embittered, without any one being required to give the reason." To begin with, then, it seems impossible to confer such a right; and in view of Lord RIPPON's emphatic denial of the right, how comes it that it should now be suggested to Sanitary Board officials, if that is what the letter means? Having arrived so far, we have got to our original view that the thing is petty, and the reshuffling of chairs in the Board Room, "to remove the appearance of an officious phalanx on the Board," strikes us as a childish performance. It is the result of the vote that shows the phalanx, and that cannot be changed. Some minds, however, assume that appearances are worth cultivating, and that the re-arrangement was worth while. There is, indeed, another point of view which it would not be honest to ignore. It may well be that His Excellency the GOVERNOR, deprecating the scandalously hostile attitude of official and un-official members, has thought by this device to make the tension less patent and painful. Whether His Excellency has the power to over-ride the general principle laid down by Lord RIPPON, or whether, having it, the official members of the Sanitary Board are likely to take advantage of their trust in him and the promise of immunity implied in the letter, are questions we do not feel competent to answer. Time alone can show us. Supposing it to be an honest attempt to ameliorate conditions neither pleasant nor creditable, we should receive it thankfully and with our heartiest wishes for its success. Human nature being what it is, however, we cannot at the best estimate it as more than an example of good intent, and for the reasons before given, are inclined to doubt the likelihood of the desired good results eventuating.

There is a renewed interest in sport at the Happy Valley now that the Fleet has returned from the north.

A bathing Society will be inaugurated next Monday evening, in connection with St. George's Club.

The British Consul at Amoy has telegraphed that there are now no quarantine restrictions on arrivals from Hongkong.

For hawking intoxicating liquors at the Peak without a licence, two natives were yesterday fined \$10 apiece by Mr. Melbourne at the Police Court.

Congratulations will be tendered by his many friends to Mr. Guy Blood, one of the most enthusiastic of local volunteers on having received his commission. Several other officers, in addition to Lieutenant Blood, will make their debut at camp on Saturday.

The master of a fishing junk was arrested at Deep Bay on Monday night on a charge of exporting two rifles from the Colony. Before Mr. Melbourne at the Police Court yesterday he was found guilty and ordered to pay a fine of \$15.

The extraordinarily violent and rapid sterling exchange fluctuations during the last two weeks have doubtless been noted by our readers. Just at present the net result seems to be a downward tendency, and tradesmen are hoping for a consequent revival of business.

Oma de Salager, a fireman on the s.s. Mauban, which vessel is at present lying at the Hung-hom Docks, was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Police Court yesterday with assaulting a scapier. The charge was proved and the defendant ordered to pay a fine of \$5.

Mosser, Melchers & Co. received a telegram from Colombo yesterday saying that the Imperial German Mail Steamship *Prinz Ludwig* will leave Colombo on Friday, the 18th inst. and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 28th inst. The steamer was detained at Antwerp for 8 days on account of strike.

The Staff of the C.M.S. Barter Mission Schools desire to thank all those who took part in the sale yesterday held in the City Hall—Lady Lugard who kindly opened the sale, to the stall-holders who worked so energetically and successfully, to Capt. Marchant for lending the City Hall, to the Harbour Master for the loan of flags, and to the many friends who patronised the sale and either beforehand or on the day helped to render it a success.

The following is the result of the Examination for Promotion among Hongkong Volunteers—Corps. Logan and Marshall, Bombs. Hayward, Sorby and Sayer, Gunners Pugh, Biden, Garrett and Crawford qualified for Sergeants. Gunner Jacks, Piercy, Louvier, Watling, Hayward, B. F. Chapman, Parks and Jackman qualified for Bombardiers. Gunners May and Hope to be re-examined during Camp. 2nd Corporal Kynoch and Sapper Lenfesty have to qualify in Infantry drill for ranks of Corporal and 2nd Corporal. Bombardier Chapman has yet to pass in Infantry drill for the rank of Sergeant. Gunner Lock has to pass in Infantry drill for rank of Bombardier.

Mr. Marcus Stevenson, M.R.C.V.S., the veterinary surgeon who often gives evidence in horse cruelty cases at Highgate Police-court, tells an interesting story of canine sagacity. One evening a gentleman took a beautiful Japanese collie dog, which was suffering from a serious and painful affliction of the left ear, to Mr. Stevenson's surgery in Camden-road, Holloway. Mr. Stevenson operated on the animal, which was then taken by its master to his home over a mile away. On the following evening, the dog found its way unaccompanied to the surgery, and, as soon as the door was opened, jumped up on the operating table, and waited until the veterinary surgeon could attend to it. Mr. Stevenson examined its ear, and poured in some lotion, and the dog immediately left and went home. Every evening since, punctually at 8 o'clock, the dog has visited the surgery in the same manner and submitted to the same process which, says Mr. Stevenson, must be a painful one, and has then gone home again. This owner has not accompanied the dog once since the first evening, and the animal is still under treatment.

Mr. Stevenson says that, in the course of a somewhat lengthy experience, he has never met a case like this before, for, as a rule, when a dog has once been on the operating table, it is only with great difficulty that it can be induced to enter the surgery again. It is a nice anecdote, but what's "a Japanese collie dog?"

## SIR ROBERT HART RESIGNS?

## MAN WHO REORGANISED CHINA'S FINANCES.

The "Express" Correspondent at Shanghai wired on September 9th.

Trustworthy news comes from Peking to-day that Sir Robert Hart has resigned his post as Director-General of the Imperial Chinese Customs, and is about to return to England.

Sir Robert Bradon, the Deputy Inspector-General, has assumed Sir Robert Hart's duties.

Sir Robert Hart returned recently to Peking from a holiday, but did not resume his post.

News was received in London a few days ago that several minor English officials in the Chinese Customs had resigned their posts and were coming home. Sir Robert Hart's resignation probably explains these retirements. It was announced some time ago that the Chinese Government was planning to get rid of the English officials in charge of the Customs administration and replace them by Chinese.

Sir Robert Hart, like so many pioneers of British influence, is an Irishman. For nearly a century he has been the greatest man in China and the most powerful foreigner in the Far East.

He was born in 1835, and he joined the Consular service, passing from it to the Chinese Customs in 1859. Since 1863, when he became Inspector-General of Customs, his influence in China has been immense, and no European knows so much of the country or its people.

A bathing Society will be inaugurated next Monday evening, in connection with St. George's Club.

## TELEGRAMS.

## ["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## SHREWSBURY RAILWAY DISASTER.

LONDON, October 16th.

In the Shrewsbury railway disaster 19 passengers were killed and 30 injured. Mr. Bruce and the Misses Kate and Fanny Shepherd, seriously.

## POWDER MILLS EXPLODE.

LONDON, October 16th.

The powder mills at Fontanet, Indiana, have exploded, and many people are reported to have been killed. Six hundred were injured.

## ROYAL VISIT TO KOREA.

Tokyo, October 16th.

The Crown Prince has arrived at Chemulpo. He was escorted by the first squadron.

## [REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## CROSBY HALL.

London, October 14th.

Lord Curzon in subscribing ten guineas to the fund to save Crosby Hall, declares that its destruction would be a national loss, and almost a national disgrace. The King has written to the County Council hoping that the building will be saved.

## LOSS OF A STEAMER ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

London, October 14th.

The steamer *Cypress* founded in a terrific storm on Lake Superior, 24 were drowned and one saved.

## THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

London, October 14th.

The condition of the Emperor Francis Joseph is more encouraging. His Majesty received in audience Baron von Aehrenthal (Minister for Foreign Affairs) yesterday; the interview lasting 45 minutes.

## THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

London, October 14th.

The price of wheat in England is now 33/8 per quarter. It has risen an average of 4/- since 1st instant, and 14/- since 1st September, and is still rising. This, which portends exceptionally dear bread in the coming winter, is attributed to the smallness of the English field (of culture), the poorness of foreign crops, and the failure of the area of supply to extend commensurately with the demand of the world.

## MASONIC.

At a Regular Convocation of the Naval and Military Royal Arch Chapter held in the Masonic Hall on the 15th instant, the election and installation of office bearers was successfully carried out by M. E. Comp. H. Horley assisted by M. E. Comps. A. W. Hill and Tang Chee, owing to the unavoidable absence of M. E. Comp. Dr. G. P. Jordan. The following is a list of Officers for the ensuing year:—

M. E. Z. M. Y. Comp. J. McInnes Gibson, M. E. H. M. E. Comp. J. Smith, M. E. J. M. Comp. J. Hutchesson, Scribe E. E. Comp. J. J. Blake, Scribe N. E. Comp. L. Stock, Treasurer, M. E. Comp. H. Horley, Principal Sojourner E. Comp. N. A. Johansen, Senior Sojourner E. Comp. E. Stonehouse, Junior Sojourner E. Comp. A. Course, Chancellor E. Comp. W. H. Thomas, Steward E. Comp. R. Lindblom, Janitor E. Comp. J. Vanstone.

## NO MORE UNTIDY HAIR.

## PINNED OVER THE HAT TO DEFY THE WIND.

Women henceforth are to be free, if they choose, from the vagaries of the weather, and look neat and tidy even on the windiest day.

The emancipation is brought about by a clever little fashion of arranging the front hair over a small round hat, with a turban brim. Thus the hat is fastened by the hair, while the hair is held down and protected against the wind by the hat.

The front hair must remain undone until the hat is firmly pinned on. The finishing touch—the fascinating pompadour—is then applied. The hair is shaped gracefully over the brim, the ends tucked away under a bow, and a hair-net fastened securely over hat and hair together.

So fortified a woman can go in the teeth of the wildest wind, and feel she has worsted her enemy.

Women motorists hail the new fashion with enthusiasm, for it does away with the awkward, not to say ugly, headgear to which they have long been martyrs. The time may be coming when, with a few more useful inventions, one may be able to recognise the features of a woman while motorising, when she will no longer sink the individuality of her appearance, or, as Sir William Angus said the recently, "go about in a motor-car disguised as a ghost."

## SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, October 16th.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

M. KING A TENNIS COURT. Tong Fuk, trading as Fuk Cheung, sued Wong Fat, trading as Wong Sam Cheung, for \$15, balance due for work done and material supplied. Mr. Crowther-Smith of Messrs. Adams and Smith appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. A. Harding for the defendant.

Plaintiff, it appeared, was the sub-contractor for making a tennis court at a certain house and it was alleged by the defence that he had not carried out the work with the despatch that he promised.

After a lengthy hearing judgment was given for the defendant.

## ALLEGED LABEYNY OF SUGAR.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon before Mr. F. A. Hazlitt the charge preferred against Chang Mun-yeo, No. 1 godown keeper at the Taikoo Sugar Works, of stealing 20 bags of sugar, was further heard. Mr. R. C. Master of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master presented, and Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the defence.

Mr. Looker said he would have to apply for an adjournment as he had written to the other side asking them to produce books and documents showing the result of the checking of defendant's stock for the last two years, including the checking of October 1st, and these books had not been produced.

Let us not be misunderstood. We have been silent upon the subject of that Colonial Jonathan Wild—Mah-chow-wong. So measureless a miscreant has seldom dangled from a gibbet, or quailed before a judge. Were we to allow ourselves to characterise the ruffian as we might, we should awaken that malignant spirit of contradiction in our contemporaries, which has too long been the bane and the blot of the Hongkong press. Instead of joining in the denunciation of Mah, we ourselves should probably be selected as the object of vituperative attack. But to our text. Is there a trader in the South of China who has not heard of Mah-chow-wong? We may venture to say—not one. Is there a respectable Chinaman who has sufficient confidence in the Government of this Colony to allow his wife and family to reside within its limits? Few, if any. The very Compradores in the employ of Foreigners rarely dare to encounter the risk. The causes are obvious, but at the "head and front" of them frowns the dreaded presence of Mah-chow-wong. The Chinamen have long suspected that this proclaimed spy-pirate (who has had the address to be enabled to choose which character of the two suited his interest better) enjoyed immunity from punishment; and indeed it would seem, they were not wrong. We thought with Dogberry, "that transportation was no joke My Masters." We may be mistaken however.

But the master has proceeded far enough; Abusé has done its utmost and "a little utmost" it seems to be. We advocate combination—Should the convict be thrown loose on society again we suggest that a respectful petition be addressed to the Secretary for the Colonies, detailing all the particulars of the Mah-chow-wong affair, and we will venture to predict that the Colony will

## HOW THE PLAGUE CAME TO BOMBAY.

BY DORA L'ESPAGNE CHAPMAN.

I was in Bombay when the first man died of plague—plague brought, they said, by rats in a grain ship from Hongkong.

I remember till the excitement which underlay native apathy and European calmness, and the middle-class laissez faire policy insisted upon by the Native Municipality backed up by a Governor fresh from England. Also the gloomy prophecies of the experienced Anglo-Indian officials, prophecies based on a knowledge of the conditions in places like Constantinople, where plague is endemic—and which have been fulfilled to the very letter.

"It will spread all over India," said these seers; "it will cost you millions of lives" (over five millions to date), "millions of rupees, and you will never be rid of it—unless—"

"What?"

"Unless you segregate the whole City of Bombay and allow no sick person to leave to spread the infection."

This was not so difficult as it sounds, for Bombay is almost an island, with plenty of empty ground on the near mainland where plague camps might have been erected.

But, no, the native municipality were, of course, failures; the Governor could not be induced to put his foot down, and the result was that only half-and-half measures were adopted—measures that would have been well enough, perhaps, in England, but were futile in the East.

East. Every person leaving Bombay by train was examined for plague. Healthy Britons in high position travelling first class would be rouged up in the small hours to have their armpits, feet or bums by native inspectors; and all the time, the roads leading to the mainland from the City of Bombay were choked and overflowing with bullock carts carrying native families fleeing from the "black death," and spreading it, unsuspected, over the great peninsula.

If you doubt this statement, and I admit it is remarkable, turn up the old files of the "Times of India," and read—the letters—protesting vainly against this unchecked emigration.

Meanwhile, in the Fort and all through the native quarter door after door was marked with the red cross which meant that a plague case had been taken away to hospital; or the ring-encircled cross which meant that a plague patient had died within. I have counted ten such crosses and three circles on a single door.

From our drawing-room window, which looked up the Esplanade Road towards the Floral Fountain that all travellers to Bombay pass as they drive to the station, we could see processions of native funerals, wall-nigh endless, face uncovered, and mourners singing gruesome songs. Men said the earth in the Mahomedian burying-ground was heaped so high that nothing could save cholera when the rains came. (I remember that a native in a Government office made several thousands of rupees by selling his garden for a supplementary cemetery.) The Hindus, of course, burn their dead, so wood went up tremendously; I am not sure that the Government did not have to help supply it to the poorer classes.

The Floral Fountain stands at five cross roads, which used to be as busy as Piccadilly Circus, but with foot passengers. It was strange to observe how, in a few months, the space was almost empty. Leave-of-absence among the native clerks under Government had to be practically abolished, as it invariably meant that the clerk fled "to his country" and came back no more! The only way by which the machinery of the city was kept going was by keeping every native's wages largely in arrears, so that nobody triumphed over panic.

The Yacht Club is the rendezvous of the English in Bombay. One day we had invited two or three friends to tea there, and on turning up slightly about five, were greeted with smiles. "Haven't you heard?" they said. "No, what?" "Why, the Club Secretary is away and some idiot has paid all the servants up their wages. Every man jack of them has bolted!"

And so it was! There were only two or three head servants left, and I remember they prepared tea and cut bread and butter, which the gentlemen forged for themselves in back premises. These servants were not British Indians, but Roman Catholic Portuguese from Goa. We heard afterwards that when the ship carrying them arrived there, the Goanese authorities refused to let them land.

It is impossible, absolutely and entirely impossible, for the homesick Briton, though he be as intelligent as his Majesty the King, Mr. John Morley, or any other great man of the day, to realise the immense difficulties under which the British officials labour in combating the plague against the wills and wishes of the native who die by it. But possibly one little incident may give the readers of this article an inkling.

Our dhoob (washerman) turned up with the clothes abominably washed on my protesting, "dhi mi dhuha Miss sahib" ("My eyes pain me"), he said, and pointed to his eyeball, which was covered with what looked like great warts. "Why don't you go to the doctor?" "Not I! They would take me away to the plague camp; they took two men from my street only yesterday that were quite well."

Dhoob! I said. "It costs money to keep men in hospital. Do you suppose the Sikhs would take the trouble to lug you there, when, and feed and support you there, when you haven't plague, just for their own amusement?"

But it was no use. I argued for half an hour, and still he asseverated that to go to the Government doctor would mean his being whipped off to the plague camp. It ended in the relative with whom I was staying giving him a shift to our own doctor, which the man gratefully took, and came back, clothes beautifully done, to relate in triumph that the doctor had burnt his eyes out, and now he saw as well as ever he did!

Now, observe that this was in Bombay, the city which Charles II's bride brought England as her dowry (and which Pepys was so disappointed to find was "a poor little island"). This dhoob, his father and grandfather before him, had washed the clothes of English men and women and argued with them week by week over the rain they wrought. The upper class natives in Bombay are the most enlightened in India, many of the Mahomedan women having almost shed the purdah; and yet he believed the manifest absurdity. Is it any wonder that the British officials have trouble in carrying out sanitary regulations? Or that, in the plague hospitals, the patients would spit in the faces of the English ladies who had volunteered to nurse them?

Plague affects the heart, and the great problem of the nurses was to keep the patients on their backs at times when to sit up in bed might mean sudden death to a man who was, otherwise, on the high road to recovery. "Nothing short of ropes would really do it," I was told.

Europeans, of course, were and are practically immune from plague. I recollect one most exciting day, when two dead rats were discovered on the floor of the office over which we had Government quarters. Not a native would touch them, so my uncle had to take

them, with gloved hand, by the tails, and carry them solemnly down to the gutter, a procession of trembling clerks admiring from a safe distance his amazing courage!

These were the beginnings of plague, when Sir William Gatacre, who was sent for at last to display "the iron fist," without which no reforms could be inaugurated, received perhaps a dozen threatening letters a day. Now, the native has ceased to go in terror of it, and accepts it as much his common lot as cholera or smallpox. "It is the will of the gods," he says indifferently, shoving aside a plague-stricken rat with his bare foot. "Why does the white man worry us with his many cleanings?" And nothing short of bayonet points, which are not precisely available, would really induce him to change his ways.

Once, in Agra, I was taken to call on some very close relatives of the native gentleman who was for many years unshorn (teacher of Hindoo-sti) to Queen Victoria. They were people of birth and position; but I wish I could depict their house adequately to English eyes. We were taken into the courtyard. On the floor of beaten earth stood two or three filthy sharpays—wooden beds made with mattresses of woven tape, but devoid of cushions or bedclothes. We sat on these while our hostesses squatted on their heels and conversed. A goat wandered round, bits of decaying vegetables littered the ground. As we entered I had a dozing vision of a native gentleman, very lightly clad (it was the hot weather), hastily roused from his siesta upon the charpoy on which I was seated, and vanishing through another door. The whole air of dusty squalor was indescribable.

It wasn't really squalid, of course, that was my futile British prejuidice; it was just the placid Indian way, satisfied with the simplest necessities of life, having sh'd done ago all the superfluous anxieties that English housewives have on their souls about.

Unfortunately simplicity in the aggregate suits plague-gods down to the ground; and so there is trouble—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

## A SHIPPING SCANDAL.

## THE SINKING OF A CARDIFF STEAMER.

After a hearing extending over nine days, the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the steamship Powis, of Cardiff, has lately been concluded at Cardiff, and the judgement of the Court was of a sensational nature. The Powis (managing owner, Mr. James Jenkins) left Seriphos, in the Greek Archipelago, with a cargo of iron ore for Middlesbrough, but sank off Seriphos after the crew had taken to the small boat.

In delivering judgement, the Stipendiary said the Court were satisfied that sufficient measures were taken to prevent damage from being done to the Powis during loading at Seriphos; that she did not sustain damage; that she started out on her voyage in a good and seaworthy condition; and that she was not overloaded. When the ship was making water the master took no steps to ascertain the cause thereof, or the actual condition of the vessel; his excuse being that he thought she would go down. One of his first duties was to allay the fears of the crew and inspire confidence, whereas he merely superintended the operations for leaving the ship, which remained afloat a considerable time afterwards. The vessel was prepared when she docked, and was not navigated with proper seamanship-like care.

The Powis was an old vessel, insured at an enhanced premium—and deeply in debt. The master was indirectly, if not directly, interested in her. There was some evidence of motive against the master, and strong evidence against the managing owner, for throwing the vessel away. There was no evidence showing that any preparation was made to scuttle the ship—it was admitted in evidence that about the Powis was worth £12,000, and £24,125 when at the bottom of the sea. The relationship of borrower and lender existed between the master and the managing owner, the latter at the inquiry excusing himself for his misrepresentation on this point by saying he forgot. With regard to the gratuities to members of the crew, the managing owner could not have been ignorant of the fact that they would be called upon to give evidence as to the loss of the vessel. The insurance of the Powis exceeded its genuine value by £9,000. The conduct of the government indicates an entire absence of anxiety to save the vessel, the loss of which was understood to mean great gain to the managing owner and his firm. The probable cause of the water in the vessel was human agency. The master had been guilty of gross negligence, and his certificate would be suspended for eighteen months.

The Court ordered all documents to be impounded, and directed the attention of the Public Prosecutor to the case. The Court desired to draw the Public Prosecutor's attention to the deliberate and repeated misrepresentations made by the managing owner, Mr. James Jenkins, during the course of the inquiry. During the last two years three inquiries have been held at Cardiff, at which it was shown that each of the vessels had been insured for many thousands of pounds in excess of her value. "Why don't you go to the doctor?" "Not I! They would take me away to the plague camp; they took two men from my street only yesterday that were quite well."

"Dhoob!" I said. "It costs money to keep men in hospital. Do you suppose the Sikhs would take the trouble to lug you there, when you haven't plague, just for their own amusement?"

But it was no use. I argued for half an hour, and still he asseverated that to go to the Government doctor would mean his being whipped off to the plague camp. It ended in the relative with whom I was staying giving him a shift to our own doctor, which the man gratefully took, and came back, clothes beautifully done, to relate in triumph that the doctor had burnt his eyes out, and now he saw as well as ever he did!

Now, observe that this was in Bombay, the city which Charles II's bride brought England as her dowry (and which Pepys was so disappointed to find was "a poor little island"). This dhoob, his father and grandfather before him, had washed the clothes of English men and women and argued with them week by week over the rain they wrought. The upper class natives in Bombay are the most enlightened in India, many of the Mahomedan women having almost shed the purdah; and yet he believed the manifest absurdity. Is it any wonder that the British officials have trouble in carrying out sanitary regulations? Or that, in the plague hospitals, the patients would spit in the faces of the English ladies who had volunteered to nurse them?

Plague affects the heart, and the great problem of the nurses was to keep the patients on their backs at times when to sit up in bed might mean sudden death to a man who was, otherwise, on the high road to recovery. "Nothing short of ropes would really do it," I was told.

Europeans, of course, were and are practically immune from plague. I recollect one most exciting day, when two dead rats were discovered on the floor of the office over which we had Government quarters. Not a native would touch them, so my uncle had to take

## THE REAL CAUSE OF THE ANTI-ASIATIC AGITATION.

In a leading article the *Journal of Commerce* prints a review of the Asiatic immigration question which is in striking and refreshing contrast to recent articles in other New York newspapers. The *Journal of Commerce* shows how the "yellow" Press encouraged the anti-Japanese agitation in San Francisco and describes the organization of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, the attempt to deny Japanese children unrestricted admission to the public schools, and the somewhat humiliating course of the negotiations at Washington to ascertain how far the local authorities in San Francisco were willing to go in permitting the United States to enforce the provisions of a treaty with a friendly Power."

The *Journal of Commerce* then discusses the outbreak in Vancouver and remarks that British Columbia in its relation to the treaty with Japan occupies a position very similar to that of California as one of the States of this Union and has quite as little excuse as California had to make since the British Mission to Lhasa to develop trade relations between India and Tibet.

Yatung had been proclaimed an open port in earlier treaties, and there is stationed there a Chinese Commissioner of Customs.

The report of the Acting Commissioner, Mr. Vincent C. Henderson, for the year contains some highly interesting and instructive comments on the efforts that have been made since the British Mission to Lhasa to develop trade relations between India and Tibet.

Two very different pictures are presented in the report representing the situation, one from a pessimistic and the other from an optimistic point of view.

Writing in February last Mr. Henderson had to admit that up to that time not a single British trader had established himself at any of the trade marts opened in Tibet. Indeed, not one has thought it worth his while even to visit them, and the bulk of the trade is still conducted by middlemen—the Tomos of the Chumbi Valley—who purchase from Tibetan merchants at Phari Jong and sell again to Indian traders at Kalimpong, a village just outside of Darjiling. Yatung has long been known to be unsuited for a trade mart; Gartok can scarcely be described as even a village, being merely a rendezvous where an annual fair is held; and when Mr. Henderson paid a visit to Gyangtsa he found there only a few natives who claimed to be British traders, and they turned out to be Nepalese. Their account of the situation at Gyangtsa was not very encouraging. Little actual trading could be done there. Such produce as was procurable came from the districts round Shigatze and Lhasa, and all business had to be conducted by letter or through agents. The fact is, Mr. Henderson confesses, there is little inducement to British traders to settle in Tibet. The climate is rigorous in the extreme. In 1905 the temperature at Yatung fell as low as seven degrees below zero Fahrenheit and never exceeded sixty eight degrees. Last year the total value of the trade that passed through Yatung, imports and exports, did not amount to £150,000. Tibet can command no credit; the currency is depreciated, and even under the ablest and wisest administration no great development of the resources of the country is to be anticipated, unless possible through the exploitation of the mineral wealth. In short, Mr. Henderson declares that the unanimous opinion of foreigners who visit the country is "Tibet for the Tibetans, and welcome to it."

This, however, is only one side of the picture.

Although the trade between India and Tibet is still of very slender dimensions, there are signs at last of a steady annual improvement. In 1905, the first year for which full statistics of the trade of Yatung were published, imports and exports were valued at only just over a million rupees.

Last year their combined value rose to Rs. 2,32,000, and of the increase about half a million rupees has been added since the signing of the Lhasa Convention. The Indian Government is assiduous in its efforts to improve existing conditions. The roads from India over the passes have been reconstructed on a grade that lessens the chances of the roads being blocked to traffic in the winter months and renders transport easier in every way. At Chumbi and Gyangtsa, and at Gartok, British agents have

been appointed to watch over the interest of traders, and the roads in the interior, which formerly were in places dangerous both to man and beast, have been improved to such an extent that last January Captain O'Connor, the British agent at Gyangtsa, was able to drive a couple of motor-cars the entire distance from Phari to Gyangtsa. At every stage along the trade routes comfortable rest-houses for travellers have been erected, and so far as is possible in such a bleak and desert land as Tibet every part of the route is affordred for obtaining forage, fuel, and supplies. The Chinese Government, on its part, has also been most active in its endeavours to foster and promote Tibetan trade.

A year ago there arrived in the country his Excellency Chang Yin-tang, the Chinese High Commissioner to India and Tibet, accompanied by a large and well-informed staff, and the Commissioner at once instituted a searching inquiry into all matters appertaining to trade and administration. As the result of this inquiry many salutary changes in the administration of the country have been recommended. Chinese trade representatives have been appointed to all the marts opened in Tibet, and Mr. Henderson is of opinion that trade should soon be disengaged of some of the chief difficulties under which it has had to labour in the past. If only the mineral products of the country are opened to exploitation on wise lines the commercial prospects will be greatly improved. It is in this direction that Mr. Henderson sees possibilities of the economic development of Tibet. There are known to exist large tracts of placer goldfields, gold in vein, and turquoise mines which are not at present allowed to be worked. The placer goldfields could be worked to great profit even by unskilled labour, and the fact of their existence is so generally public property that in these days of enterprise Mr. Henderson anticipates that they are not likely to remain much longer.

He stated that he was a naval sub-lieutenant and son of Admiral de Cuverville, and that he had been sent by the admiral commanding at Cherbourg to take command of the torpedo-boats.

On his coming on board the flag was duly hoisted and the usual honours paid. The war-office and the engineer officer on board with some difficulty invited him to dinner, which he at once accepted. M. de Cuverville stated that he had not brought his uniform with him, and begged the engineer-officer to lend him one, which the latter did. A local tailor made the necessary changes to fit it to his size.

At the "Zoo" Mr. Umbenhauer, in the company of several friends, noticed that certain reptiles shrank away as soon as he approached the cages. Snakes, leopards, tigers, and even lions trembled when the visitor neared the rails.

These incidents were attributed to coincidence until cab-horses in the hotel courtyard and in the Strand "shied" at the sight of the suit.

It was at the earnest request of other Americans visitors that Mr. Umbenhauer decided to reserve the wearing of his "speciality" until he returned to Philadelphia.

In an interview with a "Daily Mail" representative, Mr. Umbenhauer admitted that the suit was probably "too flashy an article for the old country."

"My suit was specially designed by myself, and I had the stuff made to order. Now," he said, "everyone knows the Umbenhauer suit, and it would be a distinct breach of etiquette, to my mind, were my friends to copy the idea.

They can see me going on to the Exchange a mile away, while the crowds in the business parts of Philadelphia—they have little trouble in finding me when I am wanted in a hurry."

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL. Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charmant, Last Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Powder Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A.S. is Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

## INDIA AND TIBET.

## BLOWLY EXPANDING TRADE.

It may be remembered that in the Convention concluded between Sir Frank Younghusband and the authorities of Lhasa in September, 1904, and subsequently ratified with slight modification by the British and Chinese Governments, provision was made that trade-marts should be opened to British as well as Tibetan merchants at three places—Yatung, in the Chumbi Valley; Gyangtsa, on the road to Lhasa; and Gartok, in the extreme west of Tibet. Yatung had been proclaimed an open port in earlier treaties, and there is stationed there a Chinese Commissioner of Customs.

The report of the Acting Commissioner, Mr. Vincent C. Henderson, for the year contains some highly interesting and instructive comments on the efforts that have been made since the British Mission to Lhasa to develop trade relations between India and Tibet.

Two perfect elements of maturity and purity, comes the superb quality and rich

flavour of

## "CLUB WHISKY".

TRY IT WITH "TANSAN" OR SODA.

PER DOZEN . . . . . \$14.00.

Discount allowed in accordance with fluctuation of exchange.

## H. PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## DEGENERATION NOT PROGRESS.

## THE OUTSTANDING FACT IN HISTORY.

Sir W. M. Ramsay's status as scientific historian will compel attention to a remarkable article which he contributes to the *Contemporary Review* on St. Paul's philosophy of history.

Especially remarkable is the courage with which the writer attacks the fashionable theory of religious evolution. As he says:—

The modern method is based on the assumption that there takes place normally a continuous development in religion, in thought, and in civilisation, since primitive times; that such a development has been practically universal among the more civilised races; either have remained stationary,

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until demanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic address: Press, Codes: A.E.C., 6th Ed. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

A Properly Qualified ACCOUNTANT, speaking and writing French, can probably secure a permanent position in Indo-China with responsible Merchantile House. Apply by letter in own handwriting to "A.C."

Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 17th October, 1907. 1671

HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held in the CLUB HOUSE, THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, the 17th October, at 5.30 p.m. H. PEARMAN, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 17th October, 1907. 1672

MATINEE AT THE CATHOLIC UNION.

BY Special Request, the Performance given on Saturday last, will be repeated, in the Hall of the Catholic Union. TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 17th inst., at 6 p.m. Admission, \$1. Children 50 cents. Ticket to be had at the Gate. Hongkong, 17th October, 1907. 1673

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned, on SATURDAY, the 19th October, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vieux Road, (Corner of Ico House Street).

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS, comprising— IVORY CARVINGS, SILK EMBROIDERED HAND BAGS and MONEY PURSES, MAKUDZU VASES and BOWLS, KINKOSAN SATSUMA VASES and INCENSE BURNERS, BRASS and BRONZE CARVED VASES and BOWLS, SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAID SCREENS, KAGA TEA SETS, &c., &c. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 17th October, 1907. 1674

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. FROM ANTWERP, HULL, LONDON, AND STRAITS. THE Steamship "GLENLEARN."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at THEIR RISK into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd inst., at 11 a.m.

No claim will be recognized if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW. Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. 1663

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned,

on TUESDAY, the 22nd October, 1907, at 11 a.m., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vieux Road, Corner of Ico House Street.

100 Dozens SIZZENGER 1907 CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS BALLS, 44 DOHERTY and 15 RAMSEY RACQUETS.

TERMS:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 15th October, 1907. 1660

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE ORDINARY HAL-YEARLY MEETING will be held at the JOCKEY CLUB OFFICE (Hongkong Club Annex), on SATURDAY, 18th October, at 12.30 p.m. Hongkong, 8th October, 1907. 1635

## WANTED.

BY a WINE and SPIRIT FIRM a EUROPEAN SALESMAN. Must be sober, energetic and persevering. Apply by letter to "WINE" Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th October, 1907. 1655

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after TO-DAY, the 16th instant MR. EDWARD LEO KRAUSS will act as AGENT of the Company at this Branch. By Order of the Court of Directors, H. G. SIMMS.

Agent, Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. 1665

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 12.30 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Limited. Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. 1623

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

## EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

THE Fast and Splendid Steamer of the COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDIES ET DE L'EXTREME-OIENT will make the following Excursion Trips to and from Macao via:

SATURDAY, 19th October. "CHARLES HARDOUIN"

SUNDAY, 20th October. "CHARLES HARDOUIN"

"PAUL BEAU" ...

MONDAY, 21st October. "PAUL BEAU" ...

TUESDAY, 22nd October. "CHARLES HARDOUIN"

Return tickets are available by the Company's steamers on any day during the excursions. Meals and refreshments supplied on board.

The Steamers will be berthed at the Company's Wharves, both here and at Macao.

Passages can be booked at the Office of the Undersigned or on board.

For Further Particulars, please apply to—

BARRETT & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 17th October, 1907. 1675

## INTIMATIONS

## MAGISTRACY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL SESSION of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE will be held in the JUSTICES' Room, at the MAGISTRACY, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November, 1907, at 2.15 p.m., for the purpose of considering applications for publicans' and adjunct licences for the year 1907-18, under Ordinance No. 8 of 1898.

Forms of application may be obtained at the Magistracy.

All applications must be forwarded to the Magistracy on or before FRIDAY, the 18th day of October, 1907.

F. A. HAZELAND, Police Magistrate, Hongkong, 8th October, 1907. 1656

## TO LET

## SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Central Division of the City of Victoria, and the Western Division of Kai-lung, occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIQUE-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of September and October.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the house should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all cubicle partitions, stair-casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The backyard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be cleaned.

The Central Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peal Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kai-lung is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the North and thereof through the Yau-tai service Reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kai-lung.

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary. Dated this 1st day of October, 1907. 1617

## THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17TH.

THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.

55 LONDON ARTISTS 55

Will present the following latest London Successes:

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), October 17th: "The Great Gaiety Theatre Success," "THE ORCHID."

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), October 18th: "The Rage of the pre-ent London Season," "THE NEW ALADDIN," at Present Crowding the Gaiety Theatre London.

SATURDAY, October 19th: "The Brilliant Musical Comedy, "SERGEANT BLUES," of the "C" Division.

MONDAY, October 21st: "The Beautiful Comic Opera, "AMASIS," From the New Theatre and Criterion Theatre London.

TUESDAY, October 22nd: "The Screaming Funny Musical Comedy, "THE GAY PARISIENNE,"

"THE DAIRYMAIDS."

SATURDAY, October 26th: "George Edwards Superb Production, "THE GIRL ON THE STAGE OR THE LITTLE CHERUB."

MONDAY, October 28th: "The Great Apollo Theatre Success, "MR. POPPLE OF IPPLETON."

TUESDAY, October 29th: "The Rage of London and New York, "THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR."

WEDNESDAY October 30th: "The Sparkling Military Comedy, "LADY MADCAP."

THURSDAY, October 31st: "The Sparkling Chinese Comic Opera, "SEE SEE."

Music by Sydney Jones. Composer of the "Geisha."

LAST NIGHT.

FRIDAY, November 1st: "THE SPRING CHICKEN."

Box Play. Now Open at

Mrs. E. MOUTTRE & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1907. 1608

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

for account of the concerned,

on TUESDAY, the 22nd October, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vieux Road, Corner of Ico House Street.

100 Dozens SIZZENGER 1907 CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS BALLS, 44 DOHERTY and 15 RAMSEY RACQUETS.

TERMS:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 15th October, 1907. 1660

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE ORDINARY HAL-YEARLY MEETING will be held at the JOCKEY CLUB OFFICE (Hongkong Club Annex), on SATURDAY, 18th October, at 12.30 p.m. Hongkong, 8th October, 1907. 1635

## WANTED.

BY a WINE and SPIRIT FIRM a EUROPEAN SALESMAN. Must be sober, energetic and persevering.

Apply by letter to "WINE" Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th October, 1907. 1655

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after TO-DAY, the 16th instant MR. EDWARD LEO KRAUSS will act as AGENT of the Company at this Branch.

By Order of the Court of Directors, H. G. SIMMS.

Agent, Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. 1665

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 12.30 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Limited. Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. 1623

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

## EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

THE Fast and Splendid Steamer of the COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDIES ET DE L'EXTREME-OIENT will make the following Excursion Trips to and from Macao via:

SATURDAY, 19th October. "CHARLES HARDOUIN"

SUNDAY, 20th October. "CHARLES HARDOUIN"

"PAUL BEAU" ...

MONDAY, 21st October. "PAUL BEAU" ...

TUESDAY, 22nd October. "CHARLES HARDOUIN"

Return tickets are available by the Company's steamers on any day during the excursions. Meals and refreshments supplied on board.

The Steamers will be berthed at the Company's Wharves, both here and at Macao.

Passages can be booked at the Office of the Undersigned or on board.

For Further Particulars, please apply to—

BARRETT & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 17th October, 1907. 1675

## INTIMATIONS

## MAGISTRACY.

Return tickets are available by the Company's steamers on any day during the excursions. Meals and refreshments supplied on board.

The Steamers will be berthed at the Company's Wharves, both here and at Macao.

Passages can be booked at the Office of the Undersigned or on board.

For Further Particulars, please apply to—

BAR

## INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1906  
£17,637,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 637,500 0 0  
II. FIRM FUNDS..... 3,886,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SHEWAN, TOME & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1461

THE GLORIUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 19

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX LA CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE AT "BRAESIDE."

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. E. W. WATTS,  
"Braeside," 20 Macdonell Road  
(late of Tang Yuan.)  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. 143

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE MRS. GILLANDERS

"CLAREMONT,"  
2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 1530

## HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

## BOOKBINDING.

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.  
The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

## IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO., Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents, 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (1st Street West of Central Market) Telephone No. 511.

## PHOTOGRAPHER.

M. MUMAYA, JAPANESE ARTIST. Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manchuria. Work done for Amateurs; 11, 8, Queen's Road Central. Good Panoramas. Views of Hongkong recently taken, on sale.

## TYPEWRITERS.

J. C. LOS REMEDIOS & CO., 19, Queen's Road Central, (First Floor) Agents Royal BAR LOCK TYPEWRITER CO., Machines Ribbons, etc., always in stock.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO, Typewriting Work Undertaken, Cleaned, Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate. Late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau, 19, Queen's Road Central (First-floor).

## PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

## BUSINESS CIRCULARS,

## COMPANY PROSPECTUSES,

## COMPANY REPORTS &amp; BALANCE SHEETS

## BILLS OF LADING,

## FIRE &amp; MARINE INSURANCE FORMS

## STOREKEEPERS' PRICE LISTS,

## COMMERCIAL CODES,

## COMMERCIAL REPORTS,

## COMMERCIAL FORMS OF ANY KIND,

## ALSO

## MEM CARDS, VISITING CARDS, INVITATION CARDS, &amp;c.

## LEDGERS &amp; ACCOUNT BOOKS

## MADE TO ORDER

## PERIODICALS BOUND AND BOOKS ON ALL KINDS RE-BOUND IN THE BEST MATERIALS.

Estimates furnished on Application to the Printing Department "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office

## PRINTING.

## DAILY PRESS' OFFICE

Proofs read by Englishmen

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPARANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MABU" (712 tons 700 I.H.P.)

especially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES

equipped with necessary gear, always ready

Short Notice. 10 700

## NIGHT STEAMER TO CANTON.

## S.S. SAN CHEUNG.

New Twin Screw Steamer, Cap. J. McGINTY, Leaves Hongkong for Canton at 9 P.M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Leaves Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 P.M. on TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

Fare 1st Class - \$3 single passage

Meals - \$1 each.

ALSO

## SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO MACAO

or every SUNDAY

Leaving Hongkong at 8 A.M.

Returning from Macao at 6.30 P.M.

Fare 1st Class \$1.50 single passage

2nd " 80 "

3rd " 40 "

Meals \$1 each.

Servants' passages must be paid for.

CHEUNG ON STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

No. 222, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1907. 1527

ON THE JAPANESE WAY.

## POLITICAL FIRST PRINCIPLES.

"Breaking off our old methods," said the Emperor of Japan in 1868 on the occasion of the Restoration, "we will follow the public pathway of Heaven and earth." Of this aspiration and rule-in-life recent Japanese history is the illustration and the proof. The Army and the Navy of modern Japan, has educational equipment, and her commercial organisation and activities have come to her by adoption and adaptation—in a literal sense by appropriation after full inquiry made—and one hesitates whether to marvel more at the thoroughness of the preliminary investigations or at the ready success of the deliberate application. Similarly, Japan's first attempt at the government of a colony—in Formosa, was preceded by minute inquiries into methods of colonial administration, especially those of Britain, and we may not utterly repudiate, even if we cannot with knowledge and confidence endorse, the claim put forward by a Japanese writer in the current number of the "Political Science Quarterly," that in Baron Kodama and Baron Goto, Japan has produced colonial administrators worthy of ranking with Lord Cromer. In the more fact of publication in this country of "The Diplomatic Guide," drawn up by the Legation of Japan in Paris, in 1874, those who are of a curious turn in their interests will see a particular illustration of the Japanese method of "following the public highway." But perhaps the most striking and fertile fact in all the life of the new Japan, is reflecting and modifying a habit of mind, it is to be found in the creation of her Constitution.

The Japanese themselves, in fact, or such of them as either by their outlook on life or merely by reason of their years bridge the old Japan and the new, may take exception to the relevance

of the word "creation" as applied to the establishment of their Constitution of to-day: they hold that, as much in the sphere of

constitution and political ideas as in the world of commercial effort and military capacity, the Japanese nation was prepared by its past for what it is and what it does now.

"Natural non facit saltem"—or Nature has not, after all, made in Japan that vast leap, forbidden but triumphant, with which we in the West were

disposed to associate her: Nature (whatever she be and however she displays and disports herself in politics) has not been so far untrue to herself as to make the Japanese nation of our own time untrue to the Japanese of the past. In Japan there is even a national consciousness unsurpassed to-day and almost unique. It is the result of the past—the past in the present: it is the inspiration and the safeguard of the present. It may save the Japanese genius for selection from the dangers of indifference in principles; it has to interweave what is traditional and sound in the old and tried morality with what is new and strong in an impersonal and partly alien law and manner of rule. Possibly just as there were profound mysticism of Buddhism that could not be explained in the "Heart-sutra" dialect, there may be a vitality—or a mystery—in politics Western that is not for the life Japanese, in spite of the decrees of the Japanese intellect. But there seems little doubt that the national consciousness in Japan, as of late revealed, is of a character that some of the nations of the West will themselves have to cultivate. It may be necessary to devlop and evolve it, even in Britain, as the ultimate security, if we cannot have it—as the constant defence, against the perils of internal discord, engendered by specious and unceasing appeals to a new social justice, and intensified by an astute reliance on the political instruments which the modern acceptance of democracy has brought under the control of numbers, before citizenship, with its rights and powers for individuals and classes, has been taught its duties to the State. If the first duty of a citizen be (as it is) to know and to work for, and himself in his own life (as far as he can) to realize, his State or the host it stands for then we in Britain may learn, and should be brought to learn better, from those to whom we ourselves have been teachers in politics. We in this country do not understand Britain—do not as men and as citizens conceive and realize Britain—as faithfully as the Japanese, individually and as a people, understand and realize Japan; and yet this reflection of the State in the individual is the first and essential desideratum for political health. If sound in the general in politics, we shall go far astray in the particular.

A pre-eminent example of the combination of eclecticism and nationalism in the Japanese mind is furnished by the "Commentaries on the Constitution of the Empire of Japan," written in 1883 by the Marquis Ito, an English translation of which, made

by a Japanese, were published at the time

of the 76th CYCLE to the 50th YEAR OF THE

TONG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG TSU.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1541

ON SALE.

## THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

## 日曆英中年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1861 TO 31ST DECEMBER

1911, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE

76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE

76TH CYCLE, THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF

TONG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG TSU.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1541

ON SALE.

## THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

## 日曆英中年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1861 TO 31ST DECEMBER

1911, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE

76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE

76TH CYCLE, THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF

TONG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG TSU.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1541

ON SALE.

## THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

## 日曆英中年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1861 TO 31ST DECEMBER

1911, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE

76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE

76TH CYCLE, THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF

TONG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG TSU.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1541

ON SALE.

## THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

## 日曆英中年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1861 TO 31ST DECEMBER

1911, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE

76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE

76TH CYCLE, THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF

TONG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG TSU.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
DAKOTAH, British str., 16th October—Canton  
DILL, German str., 16th October—Canton  
FOOCHOW, British str., 16th October—Canton  
GLENBURN, British str., 2,855, W. Houghton,  
16th Oct.—Singapore—10th Oct., General  
McGregor Bros. & Gow.

HAIMON, British str., 630, A. J. Holson, 16th  
Oct.—Foochow Oct. 13th, Amoy 14th, and  
Swatow 15th, General—Douglas, Lapraik  
& Co.

HONGKONG, French str., 742, A. Cornilinson,  
16th Oct.—Haiphong & Hoihow 15th Oct.,  
General—A. R. Mart.

JUTAKA, German str., 2,000, Colemeer, 16th  
Oct.—Wuhu 12th October, Rice—  
Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

JOHNS MARU, Japanese str., 702, H. S. Smith,  
16th Oct.—Tamsui 13th Oct., General—  
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

KUEICHOW, British str., 16th Oct.—Canton  
MATHILDE, German str., 16th Oct.—Canton  
PONGTONG, German str., 937, W. Botsfuer,  
16th Oct.—Saigon 10th Oct., Rice—  
Butterfield & Swire.

TATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,984, H. Terimura,  
15th October—Kobe and Moji 9th October,  
Coal—Chibee.

VORWARTS, German str., 643, H. Franzen,  
15th Oct.—Macao 15th October, General—  
Jensen & Co.

ZWEIFEL, British str., 1,148, A. Ramsay, 16th  
October—Sourabaya 6th October, Sugar  
and General—Chinese.

CLEARANCES  
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.—  
16th October.

Abides, British ship, for New York.  
Konschar, British str., for Swatow.

Hlempenck, British str., for Saigon.

Voorwaerts, German str., for K. C. Wan.

DEPARTURES.  
16th October.

AWA MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore.  
EICANO, American gunboat, for Manila.

FUKUSHI MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.

IKEMASA, German str., for Canton.

KUEKLING, British str., for Canton.

KOUN MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.

LUCHOW, British str., for Canton.

NICHIEI MARU, Japanese str., for Yang-on-Po.

SANSEN, German str., for Bangkok.

YOCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Japanese str. *Joshi Maru* reports:

Strong N.E. winds and high seas.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

October 16th.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—

KOWLOON DOCKS—*Deli*, Manbau, H.M.S.

*Hart*, *Tai On*, *Triumph*, *Saint*, *Empress of*

*India*.  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—*Hongkong Maru*.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMON."

Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for

the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 18th inst.,

at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPEAIK & Co.,

General Managers,

Hongkong, 15th October, 1907. 1661

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ISTOK,"

Capt. M. Ticeo, will leave for the above Ports

TO-MORROW, the 18th inst.

For Freight apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,

Agents,

Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. 1622

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"

Captain Holmes, will be despatched as above on

SATURDAY, the 26th Oct., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted

for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-

ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Pro-

visions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with

the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon

are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of

Passengers the Steamers of the Company have

electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents,

Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 1595

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS (Karako, Kobe and Yokohama) With option to Call at Mexico and other Coast Ports.

Steamers Tons

"KATHARINE PARK" 5,000 End of Nov.

"KASATO MARU" 6,100 Sometime in March 1908.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other

Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South

America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

K. MATSUDA, Manager,

York Building,

Hongkong, 12th October, 1907. 10

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "h." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "h." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's Office. 2. From Harbour Master's Office to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & BIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	OCEANA	Brit. str.	—	W. Hayward, E.N.E. ...	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	On 19th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	F. E. Andrews, E.N.E. ...	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	About 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES, AC-VIA PORTS OF CALL	YARNA	Fren.str.	—	Sellier	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES ...	On 24th inst.
MARSEILLES, BAVER & COPENHAGEN	INDIEN	Dan.str.	k. w.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE ...	On 15th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITA, &c.	BELGRAVIA	Ger.str.	k. w.	Jager	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE ...	On 30th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BOHENSTAUFEN	Ger.str.	k. w.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE ...	On 11th December.
NAPLES, GENOVA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR &c.	SILENT	Ger.str.	k. w.	Rud. Meyer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE ...	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
DUNKEEK, IRELAND & HAMBURG &c.	KLIST	Ger.str.	k. w.	Seimor	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE ...	On 24th inst.
TRIESTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SUEVIA	Aug.str.	k. w.	P. Craglietto	SANDER, WIEDER & CO. ...	On 26th inst., P.M.
ODESSA	PERSIA	Bus.str.	—	MELCHERS & CO. ...	NIJN NOVGOROD, Agents, Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. 1426	will leave here as above TO-MORROW, the 18th October, P.M.
NEW YORK	NIJN NOVGOROD	Am. str.	—	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.	For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	HEADLEY	Am. str.	—	SHEWAN TOMES & CO.	THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.	THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET FOR ODESSA.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	OCEANIC	Am. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-	THE Steamship
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,	"NIJN NOVGOROD,"
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	MONTEAGLE	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,	will leave here as above TO-MORROW, the 18th October, P.M.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	KUMERIC	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	PLYMOUTH AND LONDON,	For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS	KATHERINE PARK	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	THROU BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR	THE Steamship
TAIWAN	TAIYUAN	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,	"NIJN NOVGOROD,"
EMPIRE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS,	will leave here as above TO-MORROW, the 18th October, P.M.
CHIANGHUA	GULF OF VENICE	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	THE Steamship	"OCEANA."
SHANGHAI	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	Captain W. Hayward, E.N.E., carrying His	Captain W. Hayward, E.N.E., carrying His
SHANGHAI	TSINAN	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from	Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from
CHINKiang	CHIPIOSHING	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	this 19th October at Noon, taking	this 19th October at Noon, taking
SHANGHAI	KWEIYANG	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	passengers and cargo for the above ports	passengers and cargo for the above ports
SHANGHAI	FOOCHOW	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	in connection with the Company's ss.	in connection with the Company's ss.
SHANGHAI	SOSHU MARU	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	"BRITANNIA," 6,500 tons, from Colombo,	"BRITANNIA," 6,500 tons, from Colombo,
SHANGHAI	SITHOMIA	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	passengers' accommodation in which vessel	passengers' accommodation in which vessel
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	is secured before departure from Hongkong.	is secured before departure from Hongkong.
SHANGHAI	PRINZ LUDWIG	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and	Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and
SHANGHAI	PALEMO	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	Tea for London (under arrangement will be	Tea for London (under arrangement will be
CANTON	SILEXIA	Swed.str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer	transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer
ZAFIRO	SYRIA	Brit.str.	k. w.	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	proceeding direct to Marseilles and London	proceeding direct to Marseilles and London
MANILA	SIAM	Dan.str.	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	other cargo	

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 18th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	OCEANA	Noon, 19th Oct.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP	(MANILA)	About 23rd Oct.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALERMO and YOKOHAMA	(Capt. E. G. Andrews, R.N.E.)	About 27th Oct.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOREA and YOKOHAMA	SYRIA	About 10th Nov.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent

Hongkong, 14th October, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,  
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 17th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"FOOCHOW"	On 18th Oct., D'light
CEBU and ILOO	"KAIPONG"	On 18th Oct., 4 P.M.
ROIHOW and HAIPHONG	"CHIBLI"	On 14th Oct., D'light
SWATOW, NINGPO, and SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 19th Oct., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	On 19th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAMING"	On 22nd Oct., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"TAIWAN"	On 26th Oct., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 29th Oct., 4 P.M.
KOBE	"YOCHOW"	On 1st Nov., 4 P.M.
SWATOW, and SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 25th Nov., 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates to all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 17th October, 1907.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 31 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC IS THE "EMPERESS LINE," SAVING 5 TO 10 DAYS OF OCEAN TRAVEL.

11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.

18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration)

R.M.S.	TO SAIL	ARRIVES VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	Wednesday, 24th Oct.	11th Nov.
"MONTEAGLE"	Wednesday, 6th Nov.	30th Nov.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	Wednesday, 21st Nov.	9th Dec.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	Thursday, 19th Dec.	6th Jan.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	Thursday, 16th Jan.	3rd Feb.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 NOON.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 221 days from YOKOHAMA and 291 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ..... via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York 271.10 Intermediate on Steamers ..... 240, 242.

First Class rates include cost of Meals, and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

61

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	About Friday, Capt. W. v. SENDEN	18th October.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	About Tuesday, Capt. v. BINZER	22nd October.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"KLEIST"	Wednesday, 23rd Oct., at NOON.	Capt. RUD. MEYER
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Thursday, 7th Nov. at NOON.	Capt. W. v. SENDEN
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Beginning of November.	Capt. F. SEMILL

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & CO.  
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1907.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR THE CO.'S S.S. LEAVING

+ SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, ("SOSHU" MARU") FRIDAY, Oct. 18th  
AMOY and FOOCHEW Capt. T. SURUGA at 9 A.M.

\* TAMSWI VIA SWATOW ("JOSHIN MARU") SUNDAY, 20th Oct.  
AND AMOY Capt. H. S. SMITH at 9 A.M.

\* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

+ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

SABANG BAY  
COALING STATION,  
POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS: "HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.

General Agent: G. A. WITH, London, E.C.  
Coaling Agents: HALL BLYTH & CO., London, E.C.

Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.

BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMNILIN, AND BENGAL COAL.

No harbour dues, no pilotage charged and quick despatch given DAY and NIGHT.

FRESH WATER and Ice, SHIP'S STORES and PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices.

FLOATING DOCK available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons' displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.

For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

YORK BUILDINGS, 12200

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

ON SALE.

THE  
DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA,  
SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS

INDIA, PHILIPPINES,

BORNEO, &c.

WITH HIGH ARE INCORPORATED

THE CHINA DIRECTORY

AND

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

FOR 1907.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE

OF THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

FOR 1907.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

FOR 1907.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

FOR 1907.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

FOR 1907.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

FOR 1907.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

FOR 1907.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

FOR 1907.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

FOR 1907.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

FOR 1907.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

FOR 1907.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

FOR 1907.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

FOR 1907.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

FOR 1907.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.

